STORY OF YEAR MARKED BY SENSATIONAL EVENTS

Most Momentous Twelve Months of Modern Times Reviewed-Great European War, Mexican Troubles and Other World Happenings.

It does not fall into the procession of the years with the accustomed swing. That which has transformed it into a horror without precedent in breath and malignity is war-war which is devastating the old world and fixing its sinister impress

It came swiftly and with a terrific clash. On July 23, the Austro-Hungarian government sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding the punishment of the per-sons concerned in the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and instant suppression of all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country and giving 48 hours for consideration. The Belgrade government agreed to the Austrian de-mand with a single exception—that which would have empowered Austrian officials to take a leading part in the punishment of the murderers, and asked for further information on this point.

The reply was not satisfactory to Austria. She promptly declared war on Servia and began to move troops toward the border. The Serbs began active mobflization and removed their capital from Belgrade to Nish, in the interior. stantly the eyes of all the civilized world were turned toward Russia.

The day after Austria declared war on Servia, the Russian minister of foreign affairs warned the German ambassador that if Servia were invaded Russia would not be able to remain neutral. Great Britain proposed to France and Italy that a council should be arranged to mediate between the two disputants. Germany declined to become party to such an arrangement. urged the kaiser to use his influence with the Austrian emperor. According to the German account, the kaiser complied with this request to the best of his abli-When he discovered, however, that Russia, he wired the czar that his course

was making mediation impossible Two days later the kaiser proclaimed martial law throughout the country and sent a twenty-four hour ultimatum to covite government demanding an instant abandonment of all war preparation. At the expiration of this ulti-matum, August 1, the kalser gave the order for mobilization to begin and on the same day Count von Pourtales, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg,

started homeward. Meanwhile the mobilization of the entire French army was begun. Martial law was declared and. August 4, the German ambassador announced that the war between his country and France was on. England had asked both France and Germany, if they would respect the neu-trality of Belgium in case of war. The former had answered in the affirmative. The latter made no direct reply, and Bel-

gian mobilization began at once. On August 2 a German army marched into the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the powers in 1867. A day later, the German government sent a note to the Belgian government demanding passage for German troops through the country troops through the and promising ample compensation for all damage at the close of the war. This was in the form of an ultimatum and specified twelve hours as a time limit. The reply was that Belgium would defend her neutrality by force of arms if

Great Britain Declares War.

At this move of Germany, Great Britain began active mobilization of her forces and all the naval reserves were was declared on August 4, a war budget of \$500,000,000 was voted, and within a few days a British force of 120,000 men had been landed in France. On August 6 Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia and her troops crossed the Russian bor-der. The Montenegrins joined the Serbs against Austria and Bosnia was invaded On August 10 the French On August 10 the French government proclaimed war against Austria, and two days later England followed her exam-ple. Japan announced her intention to side with her British ally. Scandinavia and Holland asserted their

neutrality, but at once put all their milltary resources into requisition for defense. Portugal announced her inten-tion to fulfill her treaty obligations with Great Britain, but she did not become belligerent at once. Spain professed absolute neutrality, but began immediate mobilization of all her forces. Turkey declared for neutrality, but mobilized her army and began to advance toward Bulgaria. It was not until the last of Octoper that she made her initial demonstration in the Black sea against Russia. Greece, as well as the minor Balkan states, was in a condition of armed expectancy. As for Italy, sworn ally of Germany and Austria in the so-called relbund, she took advantage of the that her partners were not engaged in a strong pressure from Berlin and Vienna.

At the outbreak of hostilities, a censor-ship which is the most eTective ever known was established in all the warring countries. About all that was actually revealed was that the kaiser's forces made their way through Belgium with a tremendous loss of men and property the Belgian defenders of the little kingdom exhibiting a power of resistance and a stubbornness which amazed the world. The forts at Liege halted the German legions for a week. But the odds were too great. By the end of August the terrible German war machine had literally mowed its way through Belgium, and by twenty miles of Paris, which was in active preparation for a siege. The seat of government was removed to Bordeaux. Suddenly, on September 4, the German army of the right turned eastward. Since that time, the kaiser's forces have been retiring slowly, fighting with a persistency never before recorded in the his-

Russian mobilization by the middle of August was practically completed and the czar's armies were in rapid advance toward the German and Austrian frontiers. Great forces opposed the Slavic advance and many bloody contests fol-lowed in rapid succession, until late in the autumn, the greatly outnumbered Teutonic allies began to show signs of

declining offensive ability.

The Japanese confined their military operations entirely to Asia. They immediately proceeded against the German at Kiauchau, China, which taken by assault after ten weeks' attack. Russian and Turkish fleets have been engaged in the Black sea, there has been fighting on a small scale in Egypt, and the Portuguese in Africa have made several attacks upon German colonists. Indian troops have been engaged with Turforces in an effort to keep the Suez

From the first, there has been a practical deadlock in the naval situation. The

The year of our Lord, 1914, is unique. | British fleet sailed under sealed orders August 4, and a big naval battle in the North sea was confidently expected by the waiting world. It soon became apparent that Great Britain's purpose was to deal a fatal blow at German commerce. safeguard that of Beiglum, France and its own and render the enemy's fleet inoperative by holding it in the Baltic. A week later, the port authorities of New York were notified that the Atlantic lines were unobstructed, and a few days afterward the Pacific lines were pronounced "open and safe." Sixty British war vessels guarded the exit of the Kiel Canal and prevented the thirty German battleships anchored there from coming out. Within few days, more than thirty of the great German ocean liners were interned in neutral waters and a number of German merchant ships were captured or de-

By the middle of November more than four hundred war vessels and merchantmen on all sides had been captured or in terned in neutral ports. The Emden in the Pacific and the Karlsruhe in the South Atlantic, two German raiders, preyed successfully upon allied and neu-tral commerce until the former was put out of action. During the past three months the Germans have destroyed a number of British cruisers by means of torpedoes. In an action off the coast of Chile, a squadron of five German war-ships sank the Monmouth and Good Hope with all on board. On October 27-although it was not known to the public for a fortnight afterward-the British super-dreadnaught Audactous was sunk by a mine off the coast of Ireland, Short, afterward, the British admiralty clared the North sea a closed military

On December 8 the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisau, Leipzig and Nuernberg, under Admiral von Spee, were sunk by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, off the Falkland islands. The German cruiser Dresden escaped, badly damaged. December 16 a German fleet bombarded the English coast towns of Hartlepool, Whitby and Scar-borough, killing 150 and wounding 300 citizens and causing much property damage. Three British merchant vessels were sunk by mines laid by the bombarding fleet.

At the close of the year operations in the west seem practically at a standstill. December 17 the Germans reported a vic tory in Poland.

As a result of the immediate paralysis in the financial world due to the sudden embroilment of the European nations Americans abroad were subjected to great inconvenience and not a little actual hardship. Much relief was afforded the money for the purpose were raised all

The American Red Cross sent the relief ship Red Cross to European waters, with a full equipment of physicians nurses and supplies, on September 12. Chaotic Conditions in Mexico.

Early in the year foreign nations began to be critical of the administration's "hands-off" Mexican policy and to insist that the job of pacifying Mexico belonged logically to the United States. Victoriano Huerta had held the provisional presidency for a year and boasted in his cups that he would hold his office longer than Fresident Wilson would remain in the White House. Meanwhile the bandit chief Pancho Villa was steadily gaining ground in the north. The flercest battle of the revolution, which was fought for almost two weeks, ended in victory for

There was an appalling loss of life in this long continued fight, and more than four thousand fugitives crossed the Rio Grande and took refuge in American ter-Here they were cared for by the United States authorities.

On February 3 President Wilson voked an order by his predecessor in office to put a stop to the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico by citizens of the United States. On April 14, Pres dent Wilson instructed Secretary Daniels to assemble an imposing naval force a Tampico, on the Mexican coast. Thi was due to the refusal of the Mexican president and his military aids to salute the American flag as an essential feature of an apology for an unwarranted arrest and imprisonment of several American bluejackets who had landed on Mexican soil to obtain a supply of gasoline. Although the episode was the result of

a misunderstanding in which all the parties concerned shared about equally, it was manifest that Huerta was in no me to comply with any request of the Washington authorities, however politely and even delicately made. He refused to order the salute, and the naval demonstra-

Congress passed a resolution sustaining the president in the position which he had taken. On April 21 Admiral Fletcher seized the custom house at Vera Cruz. The Mexicans resisted the occupation of the custom house and the result was a fight, in which 16 Americans were killed wounded. General Maas, in com mand of the garrison, withdrew and left the Americans in possession.

Nelson O'Shaugnessy, the American representative, was given his passports requested to leave the country. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the American forces at Vera Cruz, was ready to enter on a vigorous campaign.

Before hostilities were carried further the diplomatic representatives at Wash-ington of Argentina, Brazil and Chile sent in to the office of the department of state ators. President Wilson accepted the offer and both Huerta and Carranza ac-

cepted the proffered mediation. The mediatory conference was held at Niagara Falls, Canada, and opened on May 20. On June 12 the conference agreed upon a plan accepted both by President Wilson and Huerta. Then a deadlock arose over the choice for presi-dent-the American delegates declined to accept the name of any nonconstitutional

Meanwhile, the constitutionalists were making unmistakable advance toward the capital. Their success was so pronounced that it was evident they would soon be in control of the government,

On July 1 the conference came to an end without definite result, and four days later Huerta was re-elected president by his partisans. On July 15 the dictator resigned the presidency and took passage for Europe, leaving the executive authority in the hands of a prominent citizen,

rancisco Carbajal. The new president and Carranza could not agree upon the surrender of the gov-ernment to the victorious constitutionalist army, and on August 10 Carbajal resigned and the chamber of deputies dissolved. Five days later, the constitutionalist army entered the City of Mexico without opposition. Venustiano Carranza immediately took upon himself the office court at St. Paul, Minn.

his purpose of turning over the executive n to a provisional substitute and

himself becoming a candidate, On September 23 Villa declared war upon the provisional president. The constitutionalists held a meeting at Mexico City on October 4 and refused to accept their chief's resignation. At a conven-tion of the party held at Aguas Callentes on October 14. Carranza again presented his resignation and a few days later Villa promised to support a provisional presi-dent named by the convention. At that, Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez was appointed by the convention, but Carranza refused to recognize him. The new president ap-pointed Villa commander in chief of the government forces and ordered him to proceed at once against Carranza. As Villa and his men neared the capital, Carranza and his soldiers withdrew.

On November 23 the American forces were withdrawn from Vera Cruz and soon afterward Carranza and his followers took possession of the scaport. and Zapata united in support of the Gutierrez interests, and the prospect of peace in the immediate future is far from

On December 15, 2,000 United States troops were sent to Naco to stop continued firing by the Mexican factions into United States territory. The struggle between the combatants in northern Mexico con-

Longest Congressional Session.

The first regular session of the Sixtythird congress was the longest since that great law-making body came into existence-from December 1, 1913, to October 24, 1914. After the boliday recess both branches were addressed by President Wilson upon the regulation of corpora-In his address the president recommended the formation of a trade commis ston, the doing away with interlocking di-rectorates and holding companies, and an antitrust law. On January 24 the senate passed a bill authorizing the government to construct a railroad in Alaska. On February 13 the house passed the bill.

During this month, also, the administration introduced a measure into both houses to establish a rural credit system by means of co-operative banks. On February 9 a bill was introduced into both branches which provided that the government might mine basis certain coal lands in Alaska.

On March 5 the president delivered another address to congress in the house chamber, in which he urged the repeal of the provision in the Panama Canal act of August, 1912, exempting vessels engaged in coastwise trade from the payment of tolls. to the effect that the United States relinquished no rights under treaties Great Britain and with Panama, the tolls

On April 20 the president again ad-dressed congress, giving the facts in the Tampico affair and asking authority to use force in compelling a settlement. Both houses passed the necessary measures without delay. On June 5 the three measures prominent in the president's an-titrust legislation—the creation of a trade commission, the Clayton bill, and the railroad capitalization bill-were passed, but it was not until August that the senate dopted the measure creating a federal trade commission. The Clayton antitrust

August 4 both houses unanimously adopted an amendment to the federal reserve act, by which the secretary of the treasury was given power to issue additional bank currency in such amount as would be necessary to protect the busi-ness situation and avoid financial panic. On September 4 the president once more addressed congress, pointing out the need deficit cause by the decline in imports due to the European war.

The closing days of the congress passed in an active effort conducted by members from the cotton-growing states to obtain legislation for the retail of the growers of the staple. On October 24 the first regular session

of the Sixty-third congress came to an

American Government and Politics.

On January 2 Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Houston began a series of hearings to determine where the new federal reserve banks were to be established. he federal reserve bank to effect November 16. On January 10 the Washington authorities and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad officials came to an agreement by which the railroad relinquished its trolley lines most of its steamship lines, in order to avoid further conflict with the Sherman antitrust law. President Wilson nominated John Skelton Williams, then assisant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency and ex-officion member of the new federal reserve board. On January 27 the president signed an important order which established a permanent civil government in the Panama Canal Zone, to go into effect April 1. A few days later he nominated Col. Georg W. Goethals to be first governor. Or February 11 the government brought suit at Salt Lake City to compel the Southern Pacific railroad to relinquish its control of the Central Pacific.

In March government proceedings were begun against two railroads: The interstate commerce commission accused the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road with overstatement of income and other financial irregularities, and suit was brought against the Lehigh Valley road under the charge that it was monopolizing the anthracite coal industry through subsidiary companies. In this month, also, the department of justice announced that a plan for breaking up the transportation monopoly practiced by the New York, New Haven and Hartford had been ar-

ranged satisfactory to all parties.

Early in April the government met with lefeat in its attempt to prove that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road and the coal-mining company of the same tic combination. On April 2 the committee appointed for the purpose announced that it had selected twelve federal reserve districts, with their central bank-ing cities, under the new currency law.

On June 8 the American Thread com-pany, which was proved to be a combination of manufacturers which practically controlled the output, forestalled the action contemplated by the department of justice by dissolving. In June, also, the United States supreme court affirmed the power of the interstate commerce com-mission to fix rates, and held that pipe lines are common carriers and must carry products at rates fixed by the commission.

On June 15 the president made public a charge that big business interests had been trying to force congress to adjourn. He declared that he should do everything in his power to keep congress in session until the proper business legislation had been enacted.

In July the commission found that the former management of the New Haver road was criminally wasteful and negli-gent. President Wilson directed the attorney general, July 21, to begin civil and eriminal proceedings against the New York, New Haven and Hartford road, and two days later the suit was begun in the

United States district court at New York On the first day of August the interstate commerce commission denied the petition of the castern railroads for a general in crease of 5 per cent in freight rates, but allowed certain increases in the middle West. On August 12 the dissolution of the nated as a monopoly in restraint of trade was ordered by the United States district

for world traffic on August 15. The steam. er Ancon, belonging to the Panama railroad, passed from ocean to ocean in ten hours. In September the railroad rate case showed increased activity. The roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac again petitioned the interstate commission for permission to advance freight rates 5 per cent, and the The commission granted the increase, with certain exceptions, on December 18.

A delegation of railroad presidents visited President Wilson at the White House and laid before him the mastisfactory situation which confronted American roads. The president was sympathetic, but expressed his confidence in the interstate commerce commission to regulate

On September 23 Secretary McAdoo aroused great interest in banking circles by approuncing his intention to withdraw government patronage and assistance from national banks known to be hearding currency or demanding excessive interest. In October the court dismissed all but

one of the government's charges in its suit to dissolve the Atlantic steamship trust. Final argument in the suit to disdelphia, and the discussion of increased railroad freight rates was resumed before the interstate commerce commission.

At the elections held on November 3 the Democratic majority in the house of rep-

resentatives was reduced from 147 to although the Democratic majority in the senate was increased from 10 to 16. stitutional amendments giving the sufwomen were carried in Nevada and Montana and prohibition triumphed in Washington, Oregon, Arizona, and Colorado. In Missouri the so-called "full law passed by the legislature was rejected

Politics in Other Lands.

On January 27 Michel Oreste, president of Haiti, warned of the approach of a large body of revolutionists, abdicated hastily and took refuge on a German cruiser. On February 8 Orestes Zamor was elected president of Haiti, and on the same day lose Vicente Concha was elected president of Colombia.

Early in the year the Chinese administrative council re-established Confucianism as the state religion of the republic At the opening of parliament February 10 King George urged mutual concessions in the Irish home rule controversy. On March 5 the home rule bill was introduced for its third passage through the com-mons. On May 25 the bill passed the commons for the third time. On September 18 King George signed the home rule and Welsh disestablishment bills and the parllament was prorogued.

On March 17, as the finale to a bitter political and personal controversy, the wife of the French minister of finance, Mme. Caillaux, shot and killed the editor of Figaro, Gaston Calmette. Her husband resigned his office at once and a new cabinet was formed. The trial of Mme. Calliaux resulted in her acquittal between Turkey and Servia was signed at Constantinople, a sequel to the Balkan war. On May 1 the new Chinese constitution was published. It abolished the premiership and gave increased power to president. On May 6 Prince der of Teck, Queen Mary's brother, was appointed governor-general of Canada.

On May 15 Colonel Benavides, leader of the Peruvian faction which expelled President Billinghurst, was elected pro-visional president. Three days later a group of senators and deputies declared Roberto Legula provisional president. The Peruvian supreme court, however, recog nized Benavides. On July 21 Ahmed Mir za, sixteen years of age, was crowned shah of Persia. On August 26 the French cabinet was reconstructed on a commitviani, Socialist, remained premier.

On September 10 Turkey notified the outside world that she had done away with the arrangement whereby foreigners in that country have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and, criminal cases and under which many special privlleges have been enjoyed by citizens of other countries residing in Turkey.

Two days later a note was presented to can be abolished only by the powers that were parties to the original contract. Austria and Germany presented a sepa

On September 28 the Albanian senate which had driven its recently elected ruler -Prince William of Wied-out of the country, chose a Turk for king-Prince Burhan-Eddin, son of the deposed Abdul Hamid of Turkey. The European powers protested, but their wishes were disre-garded. On October 4, after four months' exile, Essad Pasha, accompanied by an armed force, entered Albania and took possession of the government. On the day following the death of King Charles of Roumania his nephew, Ferdinand, took the oath of office as sovereign.

On October 13 a rebellion broke out near the border of German Southwest Africa Boers of the Union. On October 3 A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the Uni-ted States, left Washington, where he of American affairs.

Industrial Trials and Triumphs.

The Ford Motor company at the beginning of the year adopted a profit-sharing plan by which \$10,000,000 is to be distrib-uted annually among the 25,000 wage-earners of that concern. The great South Afri-January 19 a strike of the Delaware and Hudson railroad men, as a protest against the discharge of two employees, was settled within sixteen hours by the federal board of mediation and conciliation. Two great labor controversies had been

left over from the preceding year—one in the Michigan copper mines, which began July 23, 1913, and another in the Colorado coal fields, where 14,000 men had been on strike since September 23 of the previous year. Violence ensued and federal aid was demanded. On April 29 the striking miners clashed with the state militia near Trinidad. Colo., and twenty-five persons ere killed or burned to death in a fire which followed. President Wilson ordered federal troops to the scene. It was no until September 15 that the strikers and their employers accepted President Wil-son's offer for a settlement of their dispute, but his plan was rejected. On the last day of November the president named commission of three, headed by Seth Low, to deal with the strike. Shortly af-

ter the strike was declared off.
On April 1 all the coal mines of Ohlo were closed down on account of the failure to unite on an agreement as to a basis of payment to supersede the one already in use. On the following day the Yorkshire coal miners, to the number of 170,000 men, went on strike to support their demand for a minimum wage. June 12 a strike among the West Virginia coal miners, which had been on since the pre-September, was declared off, miners walving recognition of the union in order to obtain other important con-cessions. On July 17 the federal board f mediation and conciliation again proved its ability as a peacemaker. The engineers and firemen of ninety-eight Western railroads accepted the mediation of the board.

Progress in Science and Discovery. One of the most startling achievements in recent surgery is the restoration of

experiments conducted by Prof. Robert Kennedy of Glasgow, Scotland. In May a two-wheeled gyroscopic motor car cre-ated considerable excitement in London It is the invention of Paul Schilowsky.

An innovation known as "twilight sleep"

is appounced to have worked such

change in obstetrical methods that childbirth has been robbed almost entirely of its terrors. The new system developed at the Woman's hospital of Freiburg, Germany, is described as a slight slumber induced by an injection of a combination of two drugs, scopolamin and morphium. On January 28 the first wireless message without relaying, transmitted be tween Hanover, Germany, and Tuckerton. on the lower New Jersey coast, came in one leap a distance of 4,662 miles. On February 17 the expedition led by Capt. J. Campbell Besley returned to New York after six months' exploration in a hitherto unknown Andean region. The party discovered a lost Inca city and brought back a valuable collection. Later in the same month the antarctic expedition led by Dr. Douglas Mewson arrived at Ade-laide, Australia, after two years spent in scientific exploration. On April 10, Dr. Alexis Carrel, Nobel prize winner and eminent for his contributions to exact sci-ence, announced that he had operated successfully on the heart of an animal by suspending the circulation of blood several minutes. On May 19, ex-President Roosevelt returned home after an exploring trip of eight months through the Brazilian wilderness. He announced the discovery of a river, which was christened Rio Roosevelt, and afterward rechristened Rio Teodoro. On November 4. at the British embassy in Rome, Prof. Domenico Argentieri, an Italian priest of the Abruza small portable wireless telegraphy apparatus capable of receiving messages from high-power stations at a distance of 1,550 miles. On January 2, at Dayton, Ohio, Orville Wright gave a public demonstration of the automatic stabilizer, his new aeronautical invention. On February 7, the German aviator Ingold made a record of more than a thousand miles, emaining aloft sixteen and a half hours thus breaking all previous records. April a new aeroplane height record was made by Idnnekogel, at Johannisthal. He reached an attitude of 20,564 feet. In May, a Zeppelin dirigible flew for thirty-six

by Gran, July 30, in four hours and ten The use of aircraft in the war has not been greatly sensational, but it has been sufficient to modify warfare to an appre-clable extent. Most of the aeroplanes of the belligerent nations are not fighting craft, but the dirigibles of the Zeppelin type belonging to the German war equip ment are regarded as battleships of the air, and terrible results have been ex-pected when this formidable sky squadron should get into action. Thus far, most of these military adjuncts have been used for scouting purposes, and as such they have proved to be especially effective. The rapid advance of the German forces into France at the beginning of hostilities was made possible by these air scouts, which served to point out the way with infallible accuracy. In the attack on Louvain and other Belgian cities German aircraft rendered effective service by directing arillery fire by means of searchlights burning material dropped among the Belgian troops. That the Zeppelin airships are capable of doing great damage was

hours without stop over Germany, at an average of about fifty-two miles an hour.

On July 14, a German aviator at Berlin

ascended in a monoplane to a height of 25,000 feet, and thus broke the record. The

flight from Norway to Scotland was made

made evident at the siege of Antwerp. Casualties on Land and Sea.

Early in January the second phenom enal storm of the season added largely to the destruction of property along the ocean front of New Jersey and Long Island. On January 11, a Japanese vol-cano on Sakura Island burst suddenly into activity and destroyed three towns and killed more than a thousand persons. During a performance at a moving picture theater at Surabaya, Java, 75 women and children were burned to death. The steamer Monroe, from Norfolk to New York city, was rammed by the Nantucket during a night fog off Cape Charles, January 30, and 41 persons were lost. On lost their lives during a storm which and about the same time many persons were killed by an earthquake at Akita, Japan.

On March 21 the sealing steamer Newfoundland stranded on an ice floe in the Strait of Belle Isle and 77 of her crew were frozen to death. The same day the steamer Southern Cross and her crew disappeared. On April 28 an explosion in a mine shaft at Eccles, W. Va., caused the death of 180 miners. Early in May Sicily was visited by a series of shocks which did great damage along the eastern coast The steamship Empress of Ireland was struck by the Norwegian collier Storstad in the St. Lawrence river, May 29 and sank almost immediately, more than a thousand passengers losing their May 30, Capt. Robert A. Barlett of the Stefansson arctic expedition returned to St. Michael, Alaska, with the news that the Karluk sank, January 11, after having been crushed by ice, and that her crew was marooned on Wrangel Island. Or September 7, eight members of this crew were found by a rescuing party. On June 19 more than two hundred miners were lost by an explosion in a coal mine near Alberta, Canada. A fire at Salem, Mass., June 25, destroyed half of the city. including several thousand homes and many large industrial establishments. In this month, also, American consuls in various Chinese cities reported that floods in southern China had destroyed the crops and made 2,000,000 persons homeless. Or September 18 the Francis H. Legget collided with an unknown vessel off the Oregon coast and 72 of her passen gers and crew were lost. In October an earthquake in Turkey destroyed more than 3,000 persons in a few min-

Edison's great electrical plant at Orange, N. J., was destroyed by fire or December 9.

Notable Events.

Early in January the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. announced the with-drawal of its members from directorships in 27 large corporations, thus complying with the government's new regulation condemning interlocking di rectorates. On January 9 Harvard uni-versity and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology arranged to combine their engineering departments. February 10 Andrew Carnegie gave \$2,000,000 toward the propaganda carried on by the Church Peace union. On April 13 the International Surgical congress met at New York city. Water was let into the new canal across Cape Cod on April 21. This canal shortens the distance by water between Boston and New York by seventy miles and cuts out the danger of rounding the cape in storms weather. The canal was formally opened July 29.

President Wilson's youngest daughter. Eleanor Randolph Wilson, was married, May 7, at the White House, to William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the Treasury. The Norwegians celebrated sey; the centennial of the separation for barge traffic. The English Derby was won by Durbar III, a horse belonging to an American. Herman B. Duryea, on May 27. The monument erected by the Daughters of the monument Norway from Denmark on May 15. paralyzed muscular tissue by the repair Duryea, on May 27. The monument naval expert and and replacement of injured nerves through erected by the Daughters of the Con-Alfred T. Mahan.

federacy in the national cemetery at

Arlington was unveiled June 4. On June 16 England captured the international pole championship at Meadowbrook, N. Y. It was made public on June 24 that Mrs. Morris K. Jesup had bequeathed \$8,500,000 to public in-The American Museum of Natural History was a beneficiary to the extent of \$5,000,000. That, also the day on which the reconstruct ed Kiel canal was opened by the German kalser. The International Eucharistic congress opened at Lourdea France, July 22.

On September 3 Cardinal Glacome della Chiesa, archbishop of was elected pops to succeed the late Plux X. The new pontiff assumed the title of Benedict XV. The government crop report, made public October 8, announced a record wheat harvest of 892,000,000 and a normal corn crop of 2.676,000,000. The world's champtonship ton National league baseball team.

On October 14 one of the most com prehensive financial schemes on record formulated by bankers at New city involved the raising by the banks of a fund of \$150,000,000 which was to be loaned upon warehouse receipts for cotton. On the last day of October the Panama canal was closed for traffic a second time on account of an earth slide into Culebra cut.

On November 6 the Chicago stock-yards were closed on account of an epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease which had already led the federal authorities to establish quarantine in eight states against the shipment of cattle. Later this prohibition was ex-tended to several other states. The socalled "house of governors" met in its seventh annual session at Madison, Wis., November 10.

After a period of suspension covering 15 weeks, brought about by the war, the cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans opened for trading on November 16. The New York stock ex-change, which was closed at the breaking out of hostilities, was reopened for restricted trading November 28. athletics was the formal opening of the great Yale bowl, seating 60,000 persons. November 21. The annual Yale-Har-vard football contest resulted in a Harvard victory, 36 to 0.

Among the Eminent Dead.

The record of those who have passed out of the world's activities during the year is of unusual length, and it contains the names of many who had achieved dis-

Among the famous men who died in January were Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia, scientist and novelist; Dr. Edward Spitzka, alienist and neurologist; Count Yuko Ito, admiral of the Japanese fleet; Shelby M. Cullom. 30 years United States senator from Illinois, author of the interstate commerce law; Paul Derouleds, French poet and political agitator; the venerable James Addams Beaver, Civil war hero and ex-governor of Pennsylvaria, and Simon Boliver Buckher, whose name and fame have been familiar to the American public for more than half a century-as a lieutenant general in the Confederate of Kentucky, candidate army, governor for vice-president on the Gold Democratic February's contribution to the list

includes Alphonse Bertillon, whose clever system of measurement made him the terror of criminals; Theodore L. De Vinne, whose artistic efforts revolutionized printing; Henry M. Teller, United States senator from Colo-rado for 30 years, Secretary of the Interior under President Arthur; Vis-count Siuzo Aoki, first Japanese ambassador to the United States, and the earl of Minto, former governor-general of Canada. In March Cardinal Kopp, at the head of the Roman Catholic hierarhy of Germany; the venerable Thomas Bow-man, senior bishop of the Methodist church, and two Protestant Episcopal bishops—John Scarborough of New Jersey, and William Woodruff Niles of New Hampshire passed away. America also lost George Westinghouse, whose air brake is reputed to have saved more lives than were sacrificed in the Napoleonic wars. April marked the passing of the dowager empress of Japan, the well-beloved Haruko; George correspondent; George F. president of the Reading railroad, and amuel R. Crockett, who created

Stickit Minister." Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, hero ou the Civil war, died early in May. Among the other famous men and women who died during the month were Lillian Nordica, daughter of a Maine farmer, who became one of the world's most successful opera singers, especially fa-mous in Wagnerian roles; Francis Kossuth, son of the great Hungarian pa-triot; Charles Scadding, Episcopal bishop of Oregon; Sir Joseph W. Swan, inventor of the incandescent light; Paul Mauser, inventor of the rifle bearing his name; William O. Bradley. United States senator from Kentucky and the duke of Argyll.

Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States during the second Cleveland administration, died June 13. Grand Duke Adolph Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, George II, grand duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, the victim of an assassin, are some of the men of royal blood who died in that month. Chamberiain, long eminent as a British statesman, died early in July. Among other distinguished men who died that month were Horace H. Lurton, associ-ate justice of the United States Supreme court; Melville E. Ingalls of the Four" railroad system; Augustus Smith oldest graduate of Yale university, and Paul Reclus, brilliant French scientist.

Two names among the August dead stand out with especial prominence— Ellen Louise Axson Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, and Pope Pius X, head of the Roman Catholic church. John Philip Holland, inventor of the submarine; Gen. Powell Ventor or the submarine; Gen. Powell Clayton, ex-governor, ex-senator and for half a century the most prominent Republican of Arkansas; Robert Mc-Intyre, bishop of the Methodist church; Father Francis Xavier Wernz, general of the Jesuits, and Margaret Newton Van Cott, known everywhere as an evangelist, were also among the fa-

mous dead of August. The September list includes the names of Edward J. Hall, the "father of the long-distance telephone." Mrs. Frank Leslie (Baroness Bazus), who revived the practically defunct publishing business left by her husband and bequeathed \$1,-600,000 to the woman suffrage movement. and Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, Uni-ted States navy, retired. On October 10, the aged king of Roumania, Charles I, who maintained the neutrality of his kingdom to the very last in spite of erful opposition, died at his capital. Right Rev. Charles William Smith, Methodist Episcopal bishop of St. Louis, died on the last day of the month.

Among the eminent dead of Novem-

ber are Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who was chief of staff of the United States army from 1904 to 1908; John Kean, former senator from New Jerated sey; Caroline M. Severance, "the of mother of women's clubs;" Field Mar-On shal Earl Frederick S. Roberts, most